

Statement of Work
for
International Military Environmental Cooperation (IMEC) Support

1.0 SCOPE

The U.S. National AMEC Program Office (NAPO) requires program management, project implementation and technical support for the AMEC program and other similar efforts which DoD may undertake involving eastern Russia and other Nations bordering the Pacific Ocean.

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Establishment of the Arctic Military Environmental Cooperation (AMEC) Program

The AMEC program was initially established to provide an opportunity for the U.S., Norway, and Russia to work together in addressing military-related, critical environmental concerns in the Arctic. The U.S. DoD, and the Ministries of Defense (MODs) of Norway and Russia first discussed Arctic military environmental issues in 1995. The issues discussed included the effects of radioactive waste on human health and the environment, the decommissioning of nuclear-powered submarines, and the role of environmental risk assessments.

Since the aforementioned meeting, other actions by the U.S., Norway and Russia have included the establishment of a steering group to identify and prioritize military environmental projects in the Arctic region, and the selection of projects under the AMEC framework. The program was formalized in September of 1996 when U.S. Secretary of Defense William J. Perry, Norwegian Minister of Defense Jorgen Kosmo, and Russian Federation Minister of Defense Igor Rodionov signed the AMEC Declaration.

1.1.2 Goals and Objectives of the AMEC Program

The primary U.S. AMEC goal is to support the U.S. National Security Strategy through environmentally safe and accountable reduction of Russian naval nuclear forces in Northwest Russia; constructive engagement between U.S., Norwegian, and Russian military forces; and the advancement of sustainable military use of the Arctic region. This goal is directly supportive of the National Security Strategy which states that the “[U.S.] *Environmental Security Initiative joins U.S. agencies with foreign partners to address regional environmental concerns and thereby reduce the risk to U.S. interests abroad.*” This strategy further states the U.S. will “*continue to work with the Nordic countries and Russia to mitigate nuclear and non-nuclear pollution in the Arctic, and continue to encourage Russia to develop sound management practices for nuclear materials and radioactive waste.*”

To achieve these goals, the AMEC partners cooperate in the following general areas:

- a) Sharing information on the impacts of military activities on the Arctic’s environment;
- b) Developing cooperative relationships among military personnel in the participating countries;
- c) Sponsoring technical projects that assess the environmental impacts of military activities in the arctic;
- d) Developing action plans and technologies for managing/preventing such impacts;
- e) Providing important technologies and equipment; and

- f) Assisting the Russians in developing the critical infrastructure to have a sustainable program to address the environmental issues.

1.1.3 AMEC Projects and Status

The AMEC Program carries out its work through projects that address the environmental impacts of military activities in the Arctic. In this sense, the AMEC Program is simply the collection of a number of projects under its sponsorship. This section describes the AMEC projects currently underway. A listing of the project numbers and titles is contained in Table 1.

Table 1 - AMEC Project Listing

AMEC 1.1	Development of a prototype container and storage pad for interim storage and transport of naval spent nuclear fuel.
AMEC 1.2	Development of technology for mobile treatment of liquid radioactive waste associated with Nuclear Submarine decommissioning.
AMEC 1.3	Review and implementation of technology for solid radioactive waste volume reduction.
AMEC 1.4	Review of technologies and procedures for interim storage of solid radioactive waste.
AMEC 1.5	Cooperation in Radiation Monitoring and Environmental Safety
AMEC 2.1	Technologies for the remediation of hazardous waste sites on Arctic military bases. (No longer supported by the US)
AMEC 2.2	Review and implementation of "clean ship" technologies.

AMEC 1.1: Development of a prototype container and storage pad for interim storage and transport of naval spent nuclear fuel

Description: Submarine dismantlement requires infrastructure to deal with spent nuclear fuel. This infrastructure is severely taxed and overburdened in Russia with legacy wastes. Spent nuclear fuel storage facilities and service vessels are nearing capacity. There is a need for safe spent nuclear fuel storage casks for the storage of spent nuclear fuel being generated at an accelerated rate by ballistic missile submarine dismantlement mandated by START. This project will support the design and construction of an interim storage and transport container and storage pad for damaged and undamaged naval nuclear fuel.

Status: The first two tasks have been completed (cost benefit analysis and design criteria). The third task, the technical design of the cask, was initiated in November 1998. The cask will be fabricated, tested and certified by October 1999. The project also includes the design and construction of an interim storage pad for the casks prior to their shipment.

AMEC 1.2: Mobile treatment of liquid radioactive waste technology associated with Nuclear Submarine decommissioning.

Description:

Legacy wastes currently fill liquid radioactive waste storage facilities to near capacity. Processing capability is not sufficient to support the current rate of dismantlement. The AMEC project will use existing mobile liquid waste treatment technologies to build a prototype mobile facility for use in processing liquid radioactive waste associated with nuclear submarine decommissioning.

Status:

The Steering Group approved this project in December 1998.

AMEC 1.3: Review and implementation of technology for solid radioactive waste volume reduction.

Description:

Dismantlement generates large quantities of solid radioactive wastes other than spent nuclear fuel. This project will identify and implement suitable technologies as part of an integrated treatment system necessary to process (volume reduce) solid radioactive wastes generated and accumulated during the decommissioning of Russian nuclear submarines. This project is being coordinated with AMEC Project 1.4 for the storage of solid radioactive wastes.

Status:

U.S. and Russian technical experts met in St. Petersburg, Russia, in July 1998 to examine the quantity and quality of solid radioactive wastes to be generated during the decommissioning of Russian nuclear submarines and a range of technical options. They reached consensus on a proposed technical solution that was approved by the Principals in October for limited implementation in fiscal year 1999.

AMEC 1.4: Advanced Interim Solid Radioactive Waste Storage Technologies

Description:

Russian storage facilities were poorly designed and constructed. Decay and damage at these facilities has resulted in localized contamination. This project will improve Russian Navy capabilities in solid radioactive waste storage and thus minimize the spread of radiological contamination. The ultimate vision for this project is a self-sustaining storage system, in which the Russian Navy stores its solid radioactive waste safely and securely without participation from U.S. or Norwegian officials.

Status:

The Russian Navy has completed a new storage facility at Andreeva Bay. U.S. developed coating which aids in easy decontamination has been applied at RTP ATOMFLOT storage facilities in Murmansk and a one year field test of the coating began in August 1998. Low-temperature cyclic testing of the coating has been completed at the National Institutes of Standards and Technology. Twenty-two containers for storage and transport of solid radioactive waste have been fabricated by a U.S. company and are being shipped to Murmansk. Half of these containers will be evaluated by

Nuclide for Russian regulatory certification and the other half will go directly to the Russian Navy's new storage facility at Andreeva Bay for proof of process demonstration with Russian Navy solid radioactive waste. Perhaps most important, the Russian side is designing a new container made of reinforced concrete and the U.S. side is supporting this effort financially and with direct technical input into the design. The Russian Navy and MINATOM plan to mass-produce this container after the design is completed and approved. This effort will result in a self-

sustaining infrastructure with clear practical applications. The initial short term net effect is to increase solid waste storage capacity by 250 m³.

AMEC 1.5: Cooperation in Radiation Monitoring and Environmental Safety

Description:

Shipyard workers and nearby civilian populations are concerned about radiation exposure resulting from submarine dismantlement activities. This concern could lead to actions which could slow or even halt dismantlement. The objective of Project 1.5 is to enhance the Russian Federation Ministry of Defense (RF MOD) Naval environmental monitoring, radiation dosimetry, and radiation safety procedures and techniques used during nuclear submarine dismantlement and related waste management activities. The project plan accomplishes the following:

?? Identify radiation risk levels at stages of decommissioning and dismantlement to identify priority areas for planning.

?? Determine equipment and training needs to ensure that health and safety of the workers and the public are properly protected.

?? Provide equipment and training to improve efficiency of measures taken to protect the health of workers, the public, and the environment.

Status:

Some radiation monitoring equipment has been transferred. The next step involves the use of the Norwegian radiation monitoring system, called "Picasso", to monitor nuclear submarines that have not been defueled and are awaiting dismantlement. Plans are currently being finalized for the transfer of this system to a Russian Federation MOD facility. Plans are also underway for the first major equipment transfer of personal radiation monitoring devices called thermoluminescent dosimeters.

AMEC 2.1: Technologies for the remediation of hazardous waste sites on Arctic military bases.

Description:

The project focuses on the selection of proper and effective technologies for dealing with military non-radioactive hazardous material spills in the Arctic environment. The first stage of this project included discussion of the main types of hazardous materials; of national regulatory standards; and remediation technologies appropriate to the Arctic region. The second portion of this project involved the selection of a site at a Russian military facility and the application of the selected technology in a pilot project.

Status/Accomplishments:

Congressional restrictions established in FY 98 that specifically prohibit environmental remediation, prevent further U.S. involvement in this project. Norway and Russia plan to complete this project by the end of this FY 99. Prior U.S. participation limited to sharing information on U.S. approaches to environmental remediation in the Arctic region.

AMEC 2.2: Review and implementation of "clean ship" technologies.

Description:

This project examines technologies for the collection and comprehensive processing of non-radioactive naval ship waste. This project will be implemented in several stages: assessment of the waste problem on board Russian Naval vessels; evaluation of suitability of existing clean ship technologies and strategies for ship waste processing; and assistance in the implementation of the appropriate technologies.

Status/Accomplishments:

The U.S. has provided information and demonstrations of our "clean-ship" technologies and Russian experts have provided their specific technical requirements. Norway has also provided information on equipment available from Norwegian companies. Project experts are now developing final recommendations for technologies to be implemented.

1.1.4 Efforts Similar to AMEC - Military Environmental Cooperation in Eastern Russia

The DoD may pursue a military environmental cooperation program for eastern Russia with one or more nations of that region of the Pacific Ocean. It is envisioned this new program would have goals similar to AMEC; focused upon militarily-related environmental issues affecting eastern Russia and the Pacific Ocean. The DoD has not yet determined the complete scope of this effort and whether to begin such a program. However, it is envisioned this program would include projects very similar to those discussed in the above section. It is also expected that any military environmental cooperation program focused on eastern Russia and that region of the Pacific Ocean would be organizationally structured similar to AMEC (see the figure on the following page), requiring similar program and project level support.

2.0 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS.

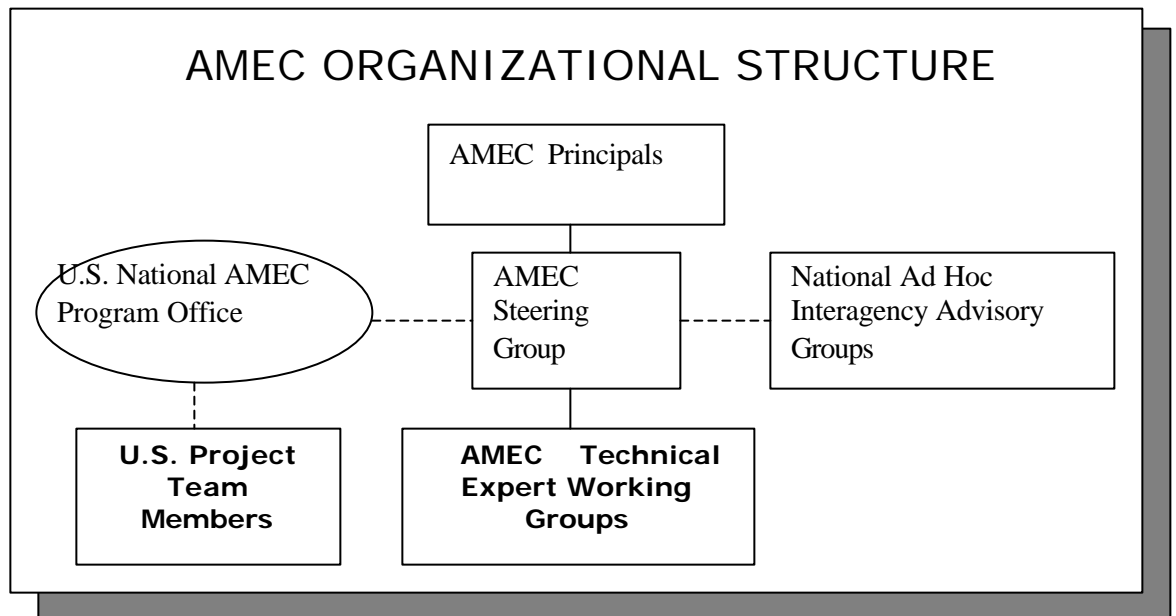
- 2.1 AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION CONCERNING THE SAFE AND SECURE TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND DESTRUCTION OF WEAPONS AND THE PREVENTION OF WEAPONS PROLIFERATION, dated June 17, 1992.
- 2.2 RESOLUTION – On the procedure of utilization of financing coming from foreign Investors for the AMEC Program implementation, executed in February 1997 by Deputy Command-in-Chief, Armaments, Navy of the Russian Federation; AMEC Program Coordinator, Russian Federation, and Director, ICC Nuclide
- 2.3 Other applicable documents will be included in individual task orders as appropriate.

3.0 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Program Support. The U.S. DoD requires program management, project implementation and technical support to accomplish the goals of AMEC and, potentially, other similar efforts in eastern Russia.

3.1.1 Program Management Support

The AMEC program is a tri-lateral effort between the militaries of the U.S., Norway, and Russia. Much attention is focused on writing and reviewing AMEC program documents, which are approved following trilateral consideration at various meetings. To ensure proper meeting support and document control (and availability in both languages), the contractor shall provide the U.S. Principal, Steering Group Co-Chairman, the Program Manager and the Projects Officer with program management and administrative support. (The AMEC program structure is shown below for clarification). Preparation and revision of various meeting and decision documents may be required in both English and Russian. Typically, these documents may include proposed AMEC project submissions, status reports for approved projects, meeting agendas, Records of Meeting, and others.



3.1.1.1 Meeting Support - Support may be required under the AMEC program for meetings of Principals, of the Steering Group, of the Technical Guidance Group, of U.S. AMEC Project Officers, and of AMEC tri-lateral Project teams. Other, as yet undefined, meetings for the AMEC Program or similar efforts in eastern Russia may also require support.

a) Principals' Meetings - meetings of the three AMEC Principals are held about twice per year for a duration of 3 to 4 days in Norway, Russia, or the U.S. These meetings often require extensive support, which includes: interpretation services, preparation of an Agenda Book, and translation services for the Agenda book and other meeting information provided by the Russian delegation to the AMEC Steering Group. These translation services may include providing a translation of all agenda references and documents to be considered, typically project level documentation which has been prepared by project teams. Typically, the preparation of the draft and final Record of Meeting is the responsibility of the host nation. During the meeting, the contractor shall typically be required to assist the U.S. Co-Chairman of the AMEC Steering Group and the Principal by providing program management support and interpretation/translation services. These services can include preparation of the Record of Meeting and ensuring the English version is conformed and is satisfactory to the U.S. Steering Group Co-Chairman and Principal. When the meeting is hosted by the U.S., meeting facilities and support may also be required.

b) Steering Group Meetings - meetings of the AMEC Steering Group typically are held every two to three months for a duration of 2 to 3 days. These meetings are usually held in Norway, Russia or the U.S. For the Steering Group meetings interpretation/translation support for the U.S. Co-Chairman is typically required. This often includes preparation and review of the Record of Meeting to ensure the English version is conformed and is satisfactory to the U.S. Steering Group Co-Chairman. When the meeting is hosted by the U.S., meeting facilities and support may also be required.

c) Technical Guidance Group Meetings - meetings of the AMEC Technical Guidance Group (TGG) are held once per year and usually last 4 to 5 days. Typically, the NAPO requires interpretation and translation services for these meetings. Technical support may also be required. When the meeting is hosted by the U.S., meeting facilities and support may also be required. In addition to TGG meeting support, the NAPO requires one or more “pre-TGG meetings” of the U.S. TGG delegation to prepare for the TGG meeting, for which meeting facilities, facilitation, and recording of minutes are needed.

d) U.S. AMEC Project Officers’ Meetings - The NAPO typically holds U.S.AMEC Project Officer meetings every two months to assess project status and provide program direction. The NAPO requires services of a program level representative to participate in the meetings and produce meeting minutes within one week of the conclusion of the meetings.

e) Other Meeting Support - The NAPO may require translation, interpretation, minutes recording, document preparation, provision of facilities, and other support for AMEC Project Level meetings and other meetings for similar efforts.

3.1.1.2 Document Support - The NAPO may require support for preparation, review, and/or revision of miscellaneous AMEC program documents, such as the AMEC Annual Report to Congress, project reviews/assessments, or technology reviews. In addition, the contractor may be required to provide accurate and rapid translation of highly technical Russian documents, with little advanced notice (6 hours or less).

3.1.1.3 Communications Support - As a result of the difficulties associated with communicating with foreign countries, in particular Russia, all official communications and invitations to the Russians must be passed via cable to the American Embassy in Moscow. However, the contractor may be required to facilitate informal (e.g., electronic mail and video teleconferencing) communications using the capabilities of the foreign offices if necessary, or by providing the Russian Ministry of Defense with unofficial communications access support (e.g., connection to the Internet).

3.1.1.4 Travel Support - The NAPO may require support with travel arrangements for AMEC program participants from Russia to various AMEC meetings. Specifically, this support may include provision of transportation, hotel, and meal arrangements and payments.

3.2 Project Implementation and Technical Support. Pursuant to AMEC’s primary purpose, a wide range of projects are underway and being developed. These projects often involve U.S. funding of work assignments being accomplished by Russian entities in accordance with approved AMEC Project Management Plans. To accomplish the goals of the AMEC program and other similar efforts that may be undertaken in eastern Russia, support may be required at the project level in two areas.

?? Project implementation support - contracting for project support and other similar efforts with Russian entities, and

?? Providing technical support to U.S. Project Officers.

3.2.1 Project Implementation Support - Contracting for Work with Russian Entities. It may be necessary for the contractor to enter into contracts for goods and for services with Russian entities.

Working with Russian entities may bring a unique set of legal, logistical, and political concerns. It is possible that “boilerplate” language contained in contract forms from Russian entities may conflict with legal, regulatory, or policy requirements of the U.S. Government, the DoD, or the U.S. Navy. As such, contracts being developed with Russian entities shall follow U.S. Government, DoD, and Navy laws, regulations, and policies. Additionally, contracts shall be structured to ensure quality checks, financial oversight, and other non-judicial enforcement mechanisms are included where practicable.

3.2.1.1 Services - The following services may be required from Russian entities: data collection and analysis, sampling and analysis, design preparation, technical assessments and studies, technology research/application, monitoring/certification support, provision of utilities, management/administrative support, document and report writing, and ancillary services (such as information management support, technical/engineering manufacturing support, construction monitoring, orientation tours, transportation, etc.).

3.2.1.2 Materials/Supplies - The following goods may be required from Russian entities: industrial materials/equipment, regulatory/licensing equipment, utility supplies, data, monitoring equipment, construction equipment, materials, and computer hardware and software.

3.2.1.3 Oversight and Communication - The NAPO requires that oversight be provided to ensure the Russian entities with which work is contracted are providing quality work within the timeframes and budgets allocated. In addition to specific contract-related oversight, the NAPO may require oversight and communication services to assist with other program and/or project efforts under AMEC or similar initiatives in eastern Russia. These services may include, but are not limited to, communications with Russian entities to review project status, coordination of various work efforts, and resolution of program/project issues for AMEC or similar efforts in eastern Russia.

3.2.2 Providing technical support to U.S. Project Officers - The NAPO may require technical support be provided to U.S. Project Officers and/or the Program Manager. The technical support required may be as diverse as the range of AMEC projects currently underway. Examples of technical support required by the NAPO includes, but is not limited to, the following subject matter:

- ?? spent nuclear fuel storage,
- ?? processing and storage of liquid and solid radioactive wastes,
- ?? radiation and environmental safety,
- ?? radiation and environmental monitoring,
- ?? processing and disposal of shipboard oily, hazardous, and solid wastes,
- ?? processing of metal wastes.

4.0 REPORTS

4.1 The Contractor shall submit a monthly status report for each Task Order issued. The report shall be in accordance with a Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL), DD-Form 1423, included as a deliverable for individual task orders. As a minimum, monthly status reports shall provide the following information:

- ?? A brief summary of the work conducted during the reporting period
- ?? A description of travel performed during the reporting period
- ?? A brief summary of problems and outstanding issues and proposed solutions
- ?? Any proposed schedule changes
- ?? Anticipated work to be performed during the next reporting period
- ?? A status of the task order budget, by contract line item or sub-line item, including a breakdown of total expenditures for the reporting period and a balance of funds remaining
- ?? A status of deliverable submittals

4.2 Other reports may be included as deliverables under individual task orders as required.

C.2 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Three overall labor categories are anticipated for this contract; Professional, Technician, and Administration. Each level in each category is defined below.

PROFESSIONAL

Level 5 – These personnel are responsible for ensuring that client satisfaction is maintained and supporting the commitment of corporate resources. They provide senior program, technical and corporate leadership and guidance to other professionals. They are responsible and accountable for overall program management and coordination of various projects performed. Typically they identify and obtain staff and resources commensurate with program requirements.

<u>Labor Category:</u>	Program Manager
<u>General Qualifications:</u>	Ph.D. Degree; Masters Degree; or equivalent
<u>Experience:</u>	Over 15 years

Level 4 – These personnel provide guidance and technical advice to senior personnel assigned to a program or project. They communicate directly with the client Contracting Officer and Contracting Officer's Technical Representative. They typically formulate policies/procedures required for contracting/subcontracting, technical QA/QC, and administration of program requirements. They also ensure review of all completed work in accordance with professional standards and client QA/QC requirements. They plan, conduct, supervise, and are responsible for overall management of projects of major significance, necessitating advanced knowledge and the ability to originate and apply new and unique methods and procedures. They also define and forecast project staffing and discipline needs and communicate these needs to the Program Manager. They may perform technical project activities, supply technical advice and counsel to other professionals, and perform QA/QC reviews on technical documents prepared by project staff. These personnel generally operate with wide latitude with limited direct oversight.

<u>Labor Category:</u>	Project Manager
<u>General Qualifications:</u>	B.S. Degree; or equivalent
<u>Experience:</u>	10 to 15 years

Level 3 – Personnel at this level serve under general supervision of Program Manager and/or Project Manager. They are typically responsible for managing technical groups; and/or management of projects of major significance (necessitating advanced knowledge); and/or providing specialized technical input for a project. They may be required to estimate and schedule work to meet completion dates. They may direct assistance, review progress, and evaluate results. They may also make changes in methods, design, or equipment. These personnel operate with some latitude, but usually implement program-level policies or directives. They may also perform technical work in support of many project efforts and/or may serve as project manager for major support efforts.

<u>Labor Category:</u>	Senior Engineer/Scientist/Specialist
<u>General Qualifications:</u>	B.S. Degree; or equivalent
<u>Experience:</u>	10 to 15 years

Level 2 – These personnel work under the direction of a project manager or senior engineer/scientist/specialist (Level 3 or 4) and carry out assignments associated with projects. These personnel are primarily responsible for implementing various tasks or portions of a project. Can act as a project manager on routine, non-complex projects. Translates technical guidance received from supervisor into usable data applicable to the particular assignment; and coordinate and/or delegates activities of junior level professionals or technicians for particular tasks. Work assignments are varied and may require originality and ingenuity. They may also manage field tasks.

Labor Category: Engineer/Scientist/Specialist
General Qualifications: B.S. Degree; or equivalent
Experience: 5 to 10 years

Level 1 - Entry-level classification. These personnel work under supervision of more senior personnel. They typically gather and correlate basic data and perform technical analyses. Complexity and importance of assignments are commensurate with development and previous experience. They usually work on less complicated assignments where little evaluation or decision-making is required. They may provide supervision of subcontractors as required on field projects with oversight provided by the Level 2, 3 or 4 personnel.

Labor Category: Entry-Level Engineer/Scientist/Specialist
General Qualifications: B.S. Degree; or equivalent
Experience: 0 to 5 years

TECHNICIAN

Level 3 – These personnel perform non-routine and complex assignments. They work under general supervision of a scientist or engineer. They perform services, experiments or tests which may require non-standard procedures and complex equipment, programs, and/or instrumentation. They record, compute and analyze test or study data and prepare appropriate documentation. They may supervise lower level technicians.

Labor Category: Senior Technician/Analyst
Experience: 10 years or more

Level 2 – These personnel perform assignments that are normally standardized. They typically operate testing or processing equipment and programs of moderate complexity. They may construct components or subassemblies of prototype models. They may troubleshoot malfunctioning equipment or programs and make simple repairs. They may extract and process test or study data. They implement data management or spreadsheet applications and CADD support.

Labor Category: Technician
Experience: 2 years or more

ADMINISTRATION

Level 2 – These personnel work under general supervision of the Program Manager or Project Manager. They perform daily tasks necessitating advanced knowledge of administrative concerns that are required to maintain general performance on the program. They may direct lower level staff members and operate with wider latitude for taking unreviewed actions or decisions.

Labor Category: Administrative Assistant
Experience: 10 - 15 years

Level 1 – These personnel work under supervision of more senior administrative staff and technical professionals. Performs routine functions. They perform routine functions and work on less complicated assignments where little to some evaluation is required.

Labor Category: Data Processor/Clerical
Experience: 0 to 10 years

EXPERIENCE/QUALIFICATIONS SUBSTITUTIONS

- 1) Any combination of additional years of experience in the proposed field of expertise plus full time college level study in the particular field totaling four (4) years will be an acceptable substitute for a B.S. Degree.
- 2) A B.S. Degree plus any combination of additional years of experience and graduate level study in the proposed field of expertise totaling two (2) years will be an acceptable substitute for a Masters Degree.
- 3) A B.S. Degree plus any combination of additional years of experience and graduate level study in the proposed field of expertise totaling four (4) years or a Masters Degree plus two (2) years of either additional experience or graduate level study in the proposed field or expertise will be an acceptable substitute for a Ph.D. Degree.
- 4) Additional years of graduate level study in an appropriate field will be considered equal to years of experience on a one-for-one basis.

C.3 SUBSTITUTION OF KEY PERSONNEL

a. The Offeror shall assign to the contract only those persons in key positions whose names were submitted with its proposal and who were accepted by the Government. Substitutions shall only be made in accordance with clause 5252.237-9301 SUBSTITUTION OF KEY PERSONNEL (JUNE 1994) and this paragraph.

b. During the contract performance period no personnel substitutions will be permitted unless such substitutions are approved by the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall promptly notify the Contracting Officer if personnel substitution is needed. If the substitute is unacceptable, the task order may be cancelled.

c. All requests for substitutions must provide a detailed explanation of the circumstances necessitating the proposed substitution, a complete resume for the proposed substitute, and any other information as may be required by the Contracting Officer to approve or disapprove the proposed substitution. The Contracting Officer will promptly notify the Contractor of his determination concerning the proposed name.